

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 3592

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
CAPITAL CALLED-UP \$1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Wm. Keewick, Esq., Chairman.
Adolf von Arnim, Esq., F. D. Sassoon, Esq.,
Egbert Iveson, Esq., H. D. Stewart, Esq.,
David McLean, Esq.

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
The Hon. J. J. Kewick, J. The Hon. C. P. Chater,
H. Hopkin, Esq.

Head Office—3, Princes Street, London.
Branches—Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, and
Shanghai.
Agents—Penang, Singapore, and Yokohama.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits, can be ascertained
on application.

CHANTREY INCEBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1893. [188]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$1,000,000
SUBSCRIBED \$1,185,000

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the rate of 3 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [192]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq., Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoht, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 " "
Hongkong, 24th May, 1893. [8]

Insurances.

THE
STANDARD.
ENDOWMENT
ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANT-
AGES of this form of Assurance, the
following may be mentioned:—

- (a)—It secures an immediate Provision
for wife and family or other relatives
in event of early death.
- (b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.
- (c)—It supplies an excellent investment
for the regular accumulation of
small fixed sums of money.
- (d)—The Surrender and loan values are
larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN
THREE YEARS IN FORCE—
should the Policy-holder wish to dis-
continue future payments—he will
be entitled to receive, on application,
a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a
proportionate amount of the Sum
Assured, as explained in the Pro-
spectus.

Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [197]

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO }
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq.,
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1893. [194]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.
CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary,
HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [195]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MR. SASSOON'S CUP AND SPOONS will
be shot for TO-MORROW, the 4th
November.—Ranges, 200 and 300 yards. Time,
3 P.M.

A. MANN,
Assist. Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1893. [51]

HONGKONG SMOKING CONCERT CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

THE FIRST CONCERT of the Season will
be held in the THEATRE ROYAL TO-
MORROW, the 4th November, at 8.15 P.M.—A.
J. LEACH, Esq., Q.C., is the Chair.

MEMBERS are requested to have their Names
written on their Tickets for presentation at the
door.

VI lora Tickets may be had subject to the
regulations from any of the Committee.

JAMES A. LOWSON,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1178]

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

THIS CLUB intends holding the ANNUAL
REGATTA on THURSDAY and FRI-
DAY, 14th and 15th December.

Crews for the CHAIRMAN'S CHALLENGE
CUP will be picked on MONDAY, the 6th
November, at 6 P.M.

E. D. SANDERS,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1186]

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colony, Mr. WILLIAM PENDER
MACLEAN, who holds my Power of Attorney,
will conduct the business of The Hongkong
Telegraph.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1893.

WANTED.

A ROTARY PRINTING PRESS. Size
about 36 by 41 inches, or a trifle larger.
Must be in working order.
Apply, stating terms, &c., to
C. W.,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1893. [1014]

MORE BETTER.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

JUST now my thimble velly hard
What thing can send to you!
My look-see plenty little card,
Can buy-em pink or blue,
With piece-floer, bird, or cat,
Who man likee that?

Plenty other thing can buy,
No use my make send;
Who man wantchee butterfly
To post to follen friend?
With smallo things to fill a hat,
No man likee that.

More better catches Giffith's cards
With photos soft and mellow,
Pagoda, joss-house, Naval Yard,
And lines by a Longfellow
His cards have plegen English chat
Alla man be likee that.

GRIFFITH'S CHRISTMAS CARDS ARE
NOW READY.

BUY THEM AT THE STUDIO,
2, Ice House Road and Duddell Street,
Or from your Booksellers—
\$6 per dozen. Out Ports cash with order.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1893. [1118]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that
such a place as this was the one thing
needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be
First-class in every detail. A place where one
may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK
at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later
if notice be given. He is also prepared to
SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES
per Menu or ORDER—the Parties sending
Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on
application.

Monthly Board for One Person \$35.00
Tiffin \$15.00
AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always
on hand and served in every Style.

Breakfast \$0.50
Dinner \$1.00
SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served
in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1893. [528]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED or UN-
FURNISHED ROOMS, with Board and
Table Accommodation.

Apply to
Mrs. MATHER,
3, Fodder's Hill.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1893. [390]

PORTLAND
CEMENT.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ONODA CEMENT COMPANY,

AND

THE NIKON CEMENT COMPANY.

THE UNDERSIGNED are now prepared

to Execute Orders at Moderate Prices.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1893. [1900]

Intimations.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

THIS long established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river, is the
centre of the Settlements, has lately undergone extensive alterations, and is now fitted with
the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites
and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER SPRAYS, etc., and heated
to a comfortable temperature during winter.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

The Electric Lighting now partly laid on will be completed during this year, 1893.

An Assistant will attend on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.
EX S.S. "JAVA"

A Very Large Stock of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES in BROWN and BLACK
LEATHER, TENNIS SHOES and CANVAS WALKING SHOES. DAWSON'S
CELEBRATED PORPOISE BOOTS and SHOES a Speciality.

CHRISTY'S HATS in BLACK, DRAB and BROWN.

TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.

WILL'S THREE CASTLE, VIRGINIA MIXTURE, CAPTAIN, NAVY CUT & TRAVELLER.

RICHMOND, CAVENTISH CO. NEGROHEAD.

NAUTICAL and ENGINEERING BOOKS.

CARMICHAEL & CO., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1893. [52]

W. BREWER.

XMAS CARDS for HOME MAILS of 9th, 15th and 23rd—
NATIVE HAND-PAINTED on RICE PAPER.
NATIVE HAND-PAINTED MOUNTED, with PIDGIN ENGLISH POETRY.
JAPANESE HAND-PAINTED CARDS.
VIEWS of HONGKONG MOUNTED for XMAS CARDS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1894.

THE ANGLO-CHINESE DATE BLOCKS 1894.

COLLINS' CALENDAR PAD and DIARY for 1894.

NEW SUPPLY LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES, TENNIS BATS,
BALLS, POLES and NETS.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [659]

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"Kremila"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Fodder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being
under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to
the spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.
The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public
BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.
A handsomely appointed GRILL ROOM, where chops, steaks, &c., are served at any hour

adjoins the Hotel, and is under the same Management.
THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.
HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER
Manager.
Hongkong, 12th February, 1893. [108]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

CHRISTMAS CARDS & SOUVENIRS.

OUR SELECTION OF NEW SEASON'S PRODUCTIONS IS NOW ON VIEW.

The ENGLISH and CONTINENTAL CARDS Complete—A very Large and Choice
Variety, carefully Selected from the Leading Manufacturers.

As usual, we have made a Specialty of CHINESE and JAPANESE CARDS with PIDGIN
ENGLISH VERSES and CHARACTERISTIC NATIVE GREETINGS, also GRIFFITH'S
POPULAR SERIES of PHOTO CHRISTMAS CARDS representing LOCAL SCENES and
STUDIES of NATIVE LIFE.

WE suggest the following Publications as forming very acceptable Souvenirs for Friends at
Home, and former Residents at Hongkong and the Coast Ports:—

KELLY & WALSH'S GUIDE TO HONG-
KONG—Containing, besides the usual de-
scriptive report of the various places of interest,
a succinct history of the Colony, and an
extremely interesting account of the Walks on
the Island and in the Neighborhood.....\$1.

KELLY & WALSH'S ALBUM OF VIEWS
OF HONGKONG—Consisting of 10 perma-
nent process Pictures, reproduced from Photo-
graphs, by Griffith.....\$1.

OUR ISLAND—A Naturalist's Description of
Hongkong, by Sydney B. J. Skerretley,
F.R.G.S.....\$1.

JAPANESE PICTURE BOOKS, PRINTED
ON CREPE PAPER with QUANT
COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.
JAPANESE JINGLES50 Cents.
OYUCHUSAN—The famous Japanese
Song.....60 Cents.
KOHANASAN—Another Japanese
Song.....60 Cents.
THE CHILDREN OF JAPAN.....40 Cents.
THE FORTY-SEVEN RONIN.....40 Cents.
THE RAT'S PLAINT—A Chinese
Legend.....75 Cents.

OGAWA'S COLLOTYPE ALBUMS:
DEPICTING LIFE AND SCENERY IN JAPAN.
The Hakone District\$4.00
Scenes from the Chikusangura5.00
Tokio Snow Scenes2.50
Matsushiga2.50
Costumes and Customs in Japan—Vol. I.....2.50
Costumes and Customs in Japan—Vol. II.....2.50
Outdoor Life in Japan2.50
Chrysanthemums of Japan.....2.50
Lilies of Japan2.50
Sights and Scenes on the Tokaido5.00
Japanese Costumes2.50
Military Costumes in Old Japan2.50
Ayayaman—A Japanese Romance5.50
Corder's Flowers of Japan and the Art of Floral
Arrangement.....
Corder's Landscape Gardening in Japan.....

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
Hongkong, 30th October, 1893.

Intimations.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN AND THE
STRAITS, LIMITED.

C. A. L. L.

THE FIRST INSTALLMENT of 5/- PER
SHARE DUE this day is PAYABLE at
the rate of Two Shillings and Four Pence per
Dollar, say, \$2.40 per Share.
All Payments should be accompanied by
Share Certificates for endorsement.

S. L. DARBY,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1183]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1892.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a LIST of their
CONTRIBUTIONS of PREMIA for the year
ending 31st December last, in order that the
proportion of PROFIT for that year to be PAID
as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged.
Returns not sent in before the 30th instant will
be made up by the Company, and no subsequent
Claims or Alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1181]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

ON and after the 1st December next,

NO CHITS

will be accepted or credit given in the above
Hotel.

By Order of the Board,
R. TUCKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th October, 1893. [1136]

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December next,

NO CHITS

will be taken in the following Hotels,
"THE VICTORIA HOTEL,"
"THE PEAK HOTEL,"
"THE KOWLOON HOTEL,"

DORABEE NOWROOJEE,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1893. [1162]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the
SHANGHAI TURKISHY will be prepared to
Supply BRAUN LARD in BLADES,
FRESH and PICKLED ENGLISH PORK,
SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Also,
BEEF in JOINTS and CORNED, BLACK
PUDDINGS, PORK and GAME PIECES.

S. R. GALE.
Shanghai, 13th October, 1893. [1160]

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
WINE and SPIRIT
MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND
GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [639]

THE PHARMACY,
25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

MESSRS. FLETCHER & Co. beg to
inform the Residents of Hongkong and
the Shipping Community, that they have now
OPENED at the above address. The Store is
managed by a thoroughly competent Chemist,
who takes every care that all DRUGS and
CHEMICALS used in the compounding of pre-
scriptions are PURE and FRESH.

FLETCHER & Co. have on hand a good
selection of Druggists' Sundries and Patent
Medicines.

Telephone No. 74. FLETCHER & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [1044]

D. R. K. NORRIS
LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MI-
GRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
FEVER, TRIPHS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE,
ERYSIPELAS, HOOFING COUGH, and
many other complaints. It is also the very
best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the
Medical Faculty. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S
ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's
signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

"DERMATOL" is the best Vaseline; its
effect is stimulating the closing up of Wounds,
is described as amazing.

To be had at every reputed Chemist and
Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export, Import and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for
China.

Beware of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1894. [406]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
SEIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL and PROVISION MER-
CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
and GENERAL COMMISSION
AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES,
&c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES and REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [1796]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA, VIA AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"ESMERALDA"
Captain G. A. Taylor, will be despatched for the
above Ports TO-MORROW, the 4th instant, at
5 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for Passengers and is fitted with the Electric
Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [1180]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVA-
TION COMPANY.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN
GOVERNMENT.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, VENICE, FUME,
AND TRIESTE.

Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT and ADRIATIC PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MARIA VALFRID"
Captain G. Costanzo, will be despatched as
above on MONDAY, the 6th November, at
Noon.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3
P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1893. [1187]

"GIBB" LINE OF CHINA AND
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.
(Taking through Cargo for TAWMANIA and New
Zealand, &c.)

THE Steamship

"TARTAR"
Captain Bailey, will be despatched for the
above Ports on or about SATURDAY, the 18th
instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1893. [1188]

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

WHISKIES.

LIQUEUR WHISKY (SQUARE BOTTLE).
This is one of the finest Whiskies ever imported into China. With Aged Water, or Hot Water and Sugar, it is simply delicious. —\$12 per case.

SCOTCH.

F.O.S.—A very fine Old Blended Whisky.—\$11 per case.

LOCHABER—A Mellow Old Scotch Whisky with fine flavour. —\$9 per dozen.

GLENMURRIE—A Pure Malt Whisky. Excellent value for the money. —\$7 per dozen.

GIN.

OLD TOM—A very fine Sweetened Gin. Bottled expressly for us. —\$5 per dozen.

KEY BRAND—In small White Glass Bottles. The very finest procurable. —\$3 per dozen.

CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, D.O.M., &c.

All previous quotations cancelled. The above prices are calculated for a 25th Dollar. Hongkong, 25th October, 1893.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR STOCKS

CONFECTIONERY AND CHRISTMAS GOODS.

JORDAN ALMONDS, NOUGAT, BUTTER

SCOTCH, ASSORTED TOFFEES,

DRAGEES, PRALINES,

and a large selection

of

PURE CONFECTIONERY

from the leading Manufacturers.

CADBURY'S SPECIAL

CHOCOLATE CREMES.

PINE, APRICOT, CHERRY, LIME, GUAVA,

and other

FRUIT JELLIES

in great variety.

TOM SMITH'S

CHRISTMAS CRACKERS.

COLOURED OPALS

MOUNTED IN PLUSH,

representing favourite subjects.

A Large Assortment of

ENGLISH AND JAPANESE CHRISTMAS

CARDS,

of handsome and artistic designs, suitable to all

tastes and at moderate prices.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1893.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY

REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS

MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1893.

TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING IN MASHONALAND.

LONDON, November 1st.

The Matabele have been defeated in several

engagements; they are quite broken and have

lost half their "Imbire" regiment. Lobengula

is in full retreat pursued by Major Adams and

Forbes. The British columns have occupied

Bulawayo; their losses are slight. The Cape

Government has requested Sir Henry B. Loch

to telegraph Lord Ripon that the Chartered

Company, through the medium of the Hon.

Cecil J. Rhodes, should settle with the Matabele

subject to the control and approval of the

Secretary of State.

THE REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN ACT.

The House of Representatives at Washington

having passed the Repeal Bill, that was adopted

by the Senate, by one hundred and ninety-one

yeas to thirty-four. President Cleveland signed

the measure forthwith. The Bill differs from

that passed in the House of Representatives

inasmuch as it commits the Government to

monetization whenever that policy is feasible.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

DAWSON'S Whisky.

The appointment of Mr. A. P. Bennett as British

Vice-consul at Manila is announced.

At this great financial crisis she is a very lucky

girl who is able to send a young man to sea.

DRINK Dawson's Whisky before meals as an

appetizer; after meals as a digestive.

The troopship *Himalaya* leaves home on or

about the first proximo with drafts for Ceylon,

Singapore and Hongkong.

THE "Heung Sing" Steamboat Co.'s steamer

Propolis left Semarang yesterday afternoon

for this port, and is due on or about the 11th inst.

SILVYNS—I hate to walk with a girl who holds

her dress up high. Flykyns—So you're modest,

eh? Flykyns—It isn't that. You see, the fellow

behind has all the best of it.

H.M.S. *Egeria* was expected to arrive in Singa-

pore on the 28th ultimo. Having completed the

survey of the Anambas Islands it is reported

that she will forthwith return to England.

ON her last voyage from Hongkong and when

near Singapore the steamer *Durand* picked up

seven fishermen whose craft had been capsized

in a squall off Roomaia Point on the 26th inst.

An Emergency meeting of Zeland Lodge, No.

235, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand

Street, on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 8.30 for

9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially

invited.

We learn that the Spanish Government, acting

upon the recommendation of Commander P.

Ortiz de Zugasti, Spanish Consul at this port,

has conferred the order of La Cruz de Caballero

de la Real Orden de Isabel la Catolica, upon

Mr. Moreira de S. formerly commander of the

Portuguese gun-boat *Bengo*.

It is reported that considerable excitement

recently prevailed at Victoria, British Columbia,

over the discovery of a rich gold quartz district

on the west coast of the island, and a Government

mineralogist, after visiting the place, reports the

existence of veins varying from 4 ft. to 6 ft.

in thickness, the assays showing the value to range

from \$100 to \$2,000 per ton.

THE Singapore *Free Press* of the 26th ult. says:

"It is not definitely known whether there is any

substantial foundation for the rumour that a

Highland regiment from India will succeed the

Lincolnshire here. At any rate nothing further

has been heard by way of confirmation. It is

believed in some quarters that the 1st Shropshire

Regiment from Hongkong will be the next

infantry battalion in the Straits garrison."

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry

will play the following programme at the Bazaar

Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30

o'clock:—

Polka—"Black and Tan".....Lombard.

Quadrille—"London Life".....Coco.

Valse—"Sweet Bird".....Lombard.

Schottische—"Happy Days".....Lombard.

Lancers—"The Sultan of Mocha".....One Reader.

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\$1,000,000 a year from private property in Singa-

pore. He has settled the option question to his

own satisfaction by laying heavy taxes on the

use, which his vassals cheerfully pay, and thus

keep his coffers full. The rest of his revenue

comes from taxation of opium and gambling.

When in his robes and crown he wears

diamonds worth a couple of millions sterling.

His collar, caparules, belt, cuffs, and the handle

and scabbard of his sword, blue with diamonds

and precious stones. He has a stud of two hun-

dred horses, a splendid palanquin, a splendid

palanquin, and a three-hundred-ton steam yacht

which is luxuriously furnished and carries last

year's long range.

DAWSON'S Perfection Old Scotch Whisky.

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We learn that the Spanish Government, acting upon the recommendation of Commander P. Ortiz de Zugasti, Spanish Consul at this port, has conferred the order of La Cruz de Caballero de la Real Orden de Isabel la Catolica, upon Mr. Moreira de S. formerly commander of the Portuguese gun-boat *Bengo*.

It is reported that considerable excitement recently prevailed at Victoria, British Columbia, over the discovery of a rich gold quartz district on the west coast of the island, and a Government mineralogist, after visiting the place, reports the existence of veins varying from 4 ft. to 6 ft. in thickness, the assays showing the value to range from \$100 to \$2,000 per ton.

THE Singapore *Free Press* of the 26th ult. says: "It is not definitely known whether there is any substantial foundation for the rumour that a Highland regiment from India will succeed the Lincolnshire here. At any rate nothing further has been heard by way of confirmation. It is believed in some quarters that the 1st Shropshire Regiment from Hongkong will be the next infantry battalion in the Straits garrison."

THE Band of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Bazaar Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

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only entitled to the thanks of the Judge and the country—a somewhat unsatisfactory reward if a man be poor and has been a week or two in attendance upon justice. But when he has served on a jury for a long period exempt from summons, and even if he were not the probabilities of his being drawn a second time are remote.

It is remarkable that as justice is now administered in England there are very few challenges, either peremptory or for cause. Old men at the bar may not have seen so many as a dozen jurors called to by counsel on either side. It is rare, indeed, to find a juror objected to in any case of crime less in degree than murder, and even a score of murder cases may be tried without the limited right of challenge allowed being resorted to. Such a thing as spending weeks in impaneling a jury is utterly unknown. Generally one king, a jury is obtained and sworn within five minutes. Should it be believed that there is any strong prejudice against a prisoner in his own district a change of venue is granted, and then justice is satisfied without fear or favor.

The vagaries of British juries have at all times been the subject of ridicule and merriment, but at the worst their blunders are only attributable to stupidity or to the pertinacious obstinacy of headstrong, opinionative members, naturally disposed to take the opposite or weak side in any controversy. Charges of corruption or of intentional determination to befriended or injure a prisoner at all hazards are rarely heard. They could have little foundation in fact. A jury may be stupid and very much perplexed in arriving at a unanimous verdict, but it is not dishonest. It has nothing to fear in giving its verdict, for the names are rarely published, and if they were they would be unknown to the public. The bribing or successful influencing of jurors in any manner is practically unknown. If any one were to talk to a juror about a case in which he is engaged it is quite certain he would be very severely dealt with for contempt of court. In civil cases there have been a few instances of foolish attempts to prime a juror out at luncheon with opinions that should not be uttered in his presence. The persons who are thus guilty of gross impropriety, if reported, would have their cost what a juror can do to resist their credulous. The oath which a juror takes in trying a person is quaint, but very precise: "You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our sovereign lady, the Queen, and the prisoner at the bar whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict give according to the evidence, so help you God."

As a rule jurors do not trouble themselves with note-taking. They listen to the evidence with much attention and analysis. A stupid juror is capable of exerting, and that is sufficient. There are always a few sharp heads on a jury, and silently and sublimely the duller heads take their conclusions from them ready made. The juror is awayed alternately by the addresses of counsel, and naturally the ablest and most skillful speaker has a good chance of making the deepest impression. It is, however, on the evidence that verdicts should be given, and in arriving at a just decision on the tortuous and confusing admissions and qualifications of witnesses material assistance is given by the Judge, who endeavors to sum up impartially, and is sure to demolish any fallacies set up by counsel. The defect of the system is that too often a juror sees his way to a verdict from what the Judge says, and does not sift the evidence pro and con for itself. But would matters not be worse if the evidence were pitched at the jury without a word of comment, however reasonable and able analysis? A stupid juror is unable to analyze the evidence of a complicated arrangement set to arbitration, and so the juror is spared the infliction. Not so the litigants, who generally find arbitration proceedings twice as tedious and far more costly than if they had been dealt with in court. The famous Tichborne case in its two phases of claim and prosecution for perjury must have tried the jurors' patience severely. There were, it is true, by arrangement, no witnesses, but the evidence of the juror must have been tried to the limit in connection with a species of imprisonment wearing out their lives. The present Lord Chief Justice of England made in opposing the claim an opening speech which lasted thirty-three days. Nor was it prolix or irrelevant, but a model of orderly eugency and lucidity, so much so that it convinced the juror, who announced that their minds were made up, and thus rest upon the claimant the reverse of sleeping to be consulted. Jurors who have to spend several months over a case are martyrs to the judicial system. In such extreme instances they are probably released for life from further service, and they deserve their emancipation.

The mode of impaneling a jury in England impresses the average American as simplicity itself in the sense of taking every juror as honest, capable and unbiased. Before either Judge or counsel arrive the twelve are called to the associate corners a little box with slips of paper and calls out, "Gentlemen of the common (or special) jury, come to the box as your names are called." The jurors respond with "Here!" and one by one take their seats until the requisite twelve are assembled. When the Judge enters and a case is ready the jurors are sworn, and they may sit in judgment on causes or crimes through the day unless differences of conviction compel them to retire for consultation, when another jury is obtained. Jurors who are called to resolve a case slowly, and an aversion akin to horror is entertained against serving on a Coroner's jury, but as the Coroner's office is a very ancient institution and very important, it must be sustained in all its dignity. A Coroner's quest jury may be more or less than twelve. Coroners have the privilege of being in the position to pay jurors a fee, but it is only a trifle, and indeed so contemptible when viewed in the light of the individual that it is not the least honorable hand their duties over to some charity, which is not greatly enriched thereby.

Some men there are, however, so very needy that the Coroner's stipend or emolument is a welcome addition to their scanty income. It provides them at least with their beer and tobacco, and as inquests are easily always held in public-houses or inns, the thirsty have not far to go for refreshment. At Newcastle-on-Tyne the custom prevails of having one set of jurors for duty at Coroner's inquests. It is not obligatory to select the same men, but the same men are generally selected because they are on the spot or within call when wanted, and Coroners as men of business do not want to waste time. There are advantages in the system, for long experience of the manner in which people come by their death suddenly enables them to arrive at conclusions by short cuts, and the Coroner is saved the trouble of summing up at any length to men whose experience in such matters is as profound as his own, leaving legal technicalities out of the question. Were tampering with jurors to be feared, this system could not continue, but thus far it has not resulted in harm. Perhaps more depressing than the fate of the Coroner's twelve is the experience of County Court jurors. Less than twelve good men and true are needed for a verdict before these tribunals, but while waiting to be called they sit in a stifling atmosphere in which all the odors of an old clo' or junk shop are sickeningly represented.

In England they hang women as well as men when they are found guilty of murder not admitting of condonation. It occasionally happens that a jury of women is appointed to decide upon

a delicate question put forward as a reason why the death penalty should not be carried out, at least immediately. To take two lives where one only is forfeit is too Draconian to contemplate. Should a child be born, the life of the mother is usually spared, but that is a matter not resting with the judge but with the crown. The jury system has failed in all countries, but it is a beneficial bulwark in the administration of justice. There is a tendency to bring it into disrepute and certainly it is not, however, when it is necessary to have verdicts of hundreds in order to do out twelve or twelve and acceptable.

—San Francisco Call.

A GUILTY YOUTH.

The following capital story is told by Hermann, the famous conjurer, in a recently published hard-boiled book "poker." "I remember one night," Mr. Hermann relates, "that in order to amuse a few friends I sat down to a quiet little game of poker. You see it was this way. I met some friends, and was introduced to an innocent-looking youth of the masher persuasion, whose face was as vacant in expression as a pound of putty. This youth had been bragging of his powers as a poker player, and had made the others so tired that they whispered me to take the contest out of him for the fun there was in it.

"I was ready, and we sat down. Well, when we began the game I allowed the youngster to win, in order to get him interested, and the better to enjoy the circus the others dropped out, and my victim and I had the table to ourselves. Of course I was to give him back whatever I won from him. That was understood. Every time he would win I would win a pot he put the money in his pocket, and would chip in the 'stud' as he called it. After he had won a respectable pile I began to get my work in, and by handling and dealing the cards in my own peculiar way I soon had his pile in a fair way to innocuous devolution.

"Occasionally I would let him win, just to keep the fun up; and I don't know but what I enjoyed my opponent's innocence as much as did my friends. But all things must have an end. Finally I cleaned him out, much to his surprise, and then my friends really could not keep it any longer.

"I say, old man," said 'do you know who you've been playing with?'

"Yes," replied my victim, calmly, 'Hermann, the magi man; and he's a good player.'

"This was somewhat of a surprise all round. But I laughed, and handed him back the money I had won. He wouldn't take it. No sir. He had to have his money back. He would have kept it and under no consideration would he take it back. That was not his way of playing poker. It was of no use for me to protest, to tell him I had deliberately robbed him.

"He was sorry that he had got in with a man who didn't play a square game; but that was his look-out. He ought to have seen that he was being fleeced; but as he had been fleeced, and with his eyes open too, he was not of the man to equal. I tell you I felt mean. I didn't think I half so funny then as I did before. But all I could do or say made no impression on my victim, and with a dignified bow he left us.

"All I can do, I said to one of my friends, 'will be to give this money to some charitable institution.' Then I gave the wallet or one of the coins I had won to pay for some wine. He came back with it and the information that it was a counterfeit. Yes, sir, that guileless youth had won my good coin, and rung in over £20 of money on me that wasn't worth half-penny worth of money. I'm pretty good at handling cards, but poker is a mighty uncertain game—mighty uncertain."

—The Illustrated London News.

ARCHITECTURE IN ALL AGES.

Solomon's Temple was begun B.C. 1004. Obelisks were probably the first monuments. The Parthenon at Athens was finished B.C. 438.

The Corinthian order began to appear B.C. 350. The church spire originated in the Twelfth century.

The pyramids of Egypt were begun about B.C. 1500.

The Mosque of Omar, at Jerusalem, was begun B.C. 37.

The Divan of architecture was begun about B.C. 650.

St. Paul's London, was begun in 1675 and finished in 1710.

St. Peter's at Rome was begun in 1450 and finished in 1626.

The Romans had no hinges; all their doors turned on pivots.

The Ionic order came into fashion among the Greeks B.C. 500.

Asiatics were sun-dried bricks.

Many of the leading Government buildings at Washington are in the Greek style.

Over 2,000 obelisks, in position or fallen, are known to exist in various parts of Egypt.

The Church, now the Mosque, of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, was begun A.D. 532.

Over 400 triumphal arches were built by the Romans, twenty-one in the city of Rome.

Eighty per cent of the 400 years were spent in building the temple of Diana at Ephesus.

Sesostrius brought from the mountains of Arabia a stone 32 feet broad and 240 long.

The Greeks are believed to have borrowed the idea of the foliated capital from the Egyptians.

Roman architecture differed from that of Greece in its luxuriance rather than elegance.

Greek temples were always uncovered or open to the sky.

The largest Greek temple was that of Jupiter Olympian. It was 370 feet long, 60 broad and 220 high.

Greek architecture was based on the tower of trees which formed the original shelter of that people.

Egyptian temples were usually approached by an avenue, guarded by a row of sphinxes on each side.

The Chinese pagoda is a development of the pointed tent; the Egyptian temple of the cave-dwelling.

Chimneys were unknown to the ancients, and are not mentioned by any Greek or Roman architect. A hole in the roof let out the smoke. The Greek style of building, modified to modern needs, has been most successfully used in Paris, where many palaces are seen of this construction.

The greatest domes in the world are those of St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the Invalides, in Paris; St. Isaac's, in St. Petersburg, and the Capitol, in Washington.

The largest of the pyramids is 543 feet high and 693 feet on the sides; its base covers eleven acres. Many of the stones are 30 feet long, 4 broad and 3 thick.

A leading feature of Roman architecture was the bath-house. Of these there were 836 public in Rome, fifty of which could accommodate 1,500 bathers at the same time.

The palace of the Kings of Babylon may still be easily traced. It is a vast mound 200 yards square. The walls were 8 feet thick and strengthened with buttresses.

The Seraglio, at Constantinople, is a group of palaces belonging to the Sultan. It is a triangle three miles around, and contains over 100 buildings, some of great splendour.

Solomon's Temple was 107 feet long, 36 feet broad and 34 feet high. Though deemed a wonder of the world it was not larger than many private houses of the present time.

The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was 425 feet long, 235 broad, and with statues and columns innumerable. Of this magnificent structure not a trace remains, even of the foundations.

Our lack of knowledge of the architecture of the Phoenicians, Hebrews and other Oriental nations is due partly to the fact that they used wood and other perishable materials in building.

Carthage was forty-five miles in circumference, situated on a peninsula. On the land side there were triple walls, guarded by towers so large that the basement of each contained stalls for 300 elephants.

The city of Babylon, in Great Britain, is cut in the side of a mountain. There are 12,000 artificial caves, some very large, and two statues, one 90 feet high, the other 20 feet high, each hewn from a single stone.

The Tower of Babel, at Babylon, was composed of eight square towers, one upon the other, the pile being 660 feet high. Babylon was a square, fifteen miles on each side, the walls 87 feet thick and 370 feet high.

The wall of Severus, separating England from Scotland, was thirty-six miles long and guarded by twenty-one forts. It was 20 feet high and 24 feet thick, and to the north was protected by a moat 40 feet wide and 20 feet deep.

The no date pyramid in China had also stories of the combined height of 265 feet. The pyramid was 148 feet above the highest story. It derived its name from being covered with plates of porcelain. It cost 2,485,484 ounces of silver.

The distinctive form of American architecture may be seen in the modern office building now so popular in most of the large cities in America. It combines in the highest degree utility with elegance and beauty.

The best examples of Cyclopean buildings are at Babylon. There are stones in the Babel wall 30 feet above the level, several of which are 60 feet long, 23 thick and 16 broad, each stone weighing over 2,500 tons, all cut, dressed and brought from distant quarries.

The most curious palace in the world is the Alhambra, in Spain. It was originally a fortress, so great in extent as to be capable of holding 10,000 men. It was begun in 1278 and finished in 1374. It contains numerous halls and courts, all decorated in the highest style of Moorish art.

The largest single structure in the world for audience and spectacular purposes is the Coliseum at Rome. It is in the form of an ellipse; its long diameter is 615 feet, its short 310 feet, the height of the outer wall 164 feet. The arena is 281 feet long by 176 broad. The tiers of seats accommodate 100,000 spectators.

Every room in the Coliseum had, for comfort during the summer season, the roofs of bougainvillea in the East are of tin used as outdoor gardens. The Greeks gave the roof a slight elevation in the middle; the Romans increased it to one-fifth of the span. The high pointed roofs of modern times are of German origin.

The State Capitol of Texas is the largest State building in the United States and the seventh in size among the buildings of the world. It is a vast Greek cross of red Texas granite, with a central rotunda governs out 1877. It is 181 feet high. It was begun in 1871 and finished in 1888, having cost about \$3,000,000. It was paid for with 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who executed the work.

The Roman aqueducts were marvels of architecture. The Anio was forty-three miles long; the Marcia forty-one, of which thirty-eight miles were on 7,000 arches 70 feet high. The Claudia was forty-seven miles long. The Pontifical was 40,000 feet high. The Roman aqueducts brought 4,000,000 cubic feet of water a day into the city, and the various sections of the metropolis were supplied with water by 1,501 pipes.

The United States Capitol at Washington is one of the most majestic buildings in the world. It was first begun in 1793 when the north wing was founded. This was finished in 1800, and the south wing was begun in 1817. The building was burned by the British in 1814, and the rebuilding was done by the British in 1817. It was 181 feet high. It was begun in 1817 and finished in 1828, having cost about \$3,000,000. It was paid for with 3,000,000 acres of public land, deeded to the capitalists who executed the work.

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